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LIVELY DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

Mr. Marsh's Remarks to Mr. Lentz Were Bitter.

A PRO-BOER SPEECH

Mr. Sulzer Denounced the Administration's Attitude.

IN SYMPATHY WITH ENGLAND.

The Congressman Plainly Says That it is the Buty of Every Liberty-Loving Citizen of the Republic to Condemn the Pro-English Tendencies of the White

WASHINGTON, March 27 .- A lively debate, covering a wide range of topics, including Porto Rico, Philippines, and the Boer war, was engaged in in the House to-day while the army appropriation bill was under consideration. At the outset Mr. Talbert, of South Carolina, complained of the measure's vast extravagance, and replied to strictures on his course as to private pension legis-The published interview with representative unnamed Republican representative, charging that the Porto Rico tariff was the result of a bargain for campaign funds, was again brought up by Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee.

Mr. Steele wanted to know how the Porto Rican tariff bill could be used to

Porto Rican tariff bill could be used to raise a campaign fund.

Mr. Pierce replied that he could not give the exact sieps, but that vast sums of money had been raised by the Republican party in 1896 from various quarters could not be denied. The contributors in one instance had even jogged the memory of the Secretary of the Treasury, and he had not dared to resent the insult, Chargeratic appliase.

Democratic applause.)
Mr. Hull, of Iowa, as a member of th

Mr. Hull, of lowa, as a member of the Republican Campaign Committee, said no man worthy of bellef would make such charges anonymously.

Mr. Sulzer, of New York, denounced the administration's attitude toward the war in South Africa. All the pro-Boer resolutions, he said, still slept in com-mittee.

SISTER REPUBLICS.

"I therefore," he said, "desire to place record my abhorrence and condemnaon record my abnormance and according to the unjust, the inhuman, the predatory, the cruel, and the barbarous war the emifre of Great Britain is relentlessly waging in South Africa to destroy and exterminate two brave little republics, sisters of our own, and as free and incremendent

dependent.

"America must do its duity. The great republic, the beacon light of the world, in the name of liberty, humanity, and justice, must demand peace and make that demand good. We have the right to interfere and insist on peace. We have the right to express our sympathy. We have the right to add the Hed-Cross Society. International law gives us these rights, and we should exercise them. We sympathized with Poland, with Humary, with Greece, with all the South American republics, with Armenia, and with Cuba in their struggles for freedom, Many we helped. Why, I ask in the with Cuba in their struggles for freedom. Many we helped. Why, I ask in the name of all that is just and honorable, in the name of our glorious past, should we now refuse to render moral support, our symmathy, and our aid to the patriots of South Africa? Is the great light of the republic going out?

"A Republic that has sunk so low that it glorious in the downfall of a sister Re-

it glorious in the downfall of a sister Re nt giornous in the downfall of a sister Re-public is fin danger of destruction itself. A Republic that refuses sympathy to a sister Republic struggling to maintain its independence against Monarchial aggres-sion is unworthy of the name and in dan-ger of Monarchy itself. A Republic that will secretly aid a Monarchy to destroy a Republic and blot out its free institu-tions, is a Republic rotten to the cor-and will soon fall like adceased tree on the banks of a turbulent stream to be swept away forever.

SEVERE BLOW.

"In my opinion the defeat of the Boers will be the severest blow to Republic in stitutions that has been struck in more situtions that has been struck in more than a century, and every friend of lib-rry the world over would fervently pray that Oom Paul may be successful. The administration seems to be secretly in sympathy with Great Britain, and ren-jering her all the aid it can. Every liberty-loving citizen of the Republic should denounce and condemn these pro-English tendencies of the White House. This Republic should stand by Republics—not against them. God bless the embattled farmers of South Africa is my fervent prayer, and from the ashes of the conflict many there exists a greater and granter. may there arise a greater and grander Republic, the glorious United States of South Africa."

South Africa."

Mr. Lentz, of Ohio, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, discussed the evils of militarism. The expenses of the army had grown, until they now absorbed one-fifth of the expenditures of the government. Mr. Lentz charged that the soldiers in

Mr. Leniz charged that the soluters in the Philippines had no heart against the insurgents, and desired to return home, and referred to a number of alarmist reports about the troops. Mr. Marsh, of Illinois, replying with

some heat, characterized Mr. Lentz's speech as "throughout a disgrace to the American Congress, a violation of all the decencies of this House." He asserted Mr. Lentz has misrepresented his country, misquoted history, made unjust and false accusations and no vituperative enemy of his country could have uttered more diabolical sentiments. He said this, he added, on his own responsibility as a member, and deaning toward Mr. Lentz) as a gentleman outside this

Continuing, he denounced the course of the Democratic party, which, he said, in time of peace was "h-l for war" and in time of war was "h-l for peace." He maintained that our title to the Philippines was as complete as was our title to Florida, and it was as much our duty suppress insurrection there as in for suppress insurrection there as in Florida. If the President should withdraw the army from the Philippines and allow the Islands to pass out of our possession, he said, he would be subject to impeachment proceedings.

General debate was closed and the bill the procession of the process o

read under the five minute rule. After speeches by Mr. Sparkman and others, the House, at 5:10 P. M., adjourned. In the Senate.

Senate to-day, but most of the time was opnsumed in the consideration of a free coinage amendment offered by Mr. Morgan. The amendment is still pending. The conference report on the pension appropriation bill was agreed to.

A resolution was agreed to, calling on the Interior Department for all papers in connection with the charges filed against Governor Barnes, of Oklahoma. The Alaskan code bill was taken up. Mr. Carter, of Montana, in charge of the bill, offered an amendment, making all land and shoal water below mean high tide on the shores, bays and inlets of

tide on the shores, bays and inlets of Behring Sea within United States juris-Behring Sea within United States juris-diction, subject to exploration for precious metals by citizens of the United States, or those who have legally declared inten-tions to become such citizens under the miners' rules and revoking all permits heriofore granted for such purpose. Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, complained that the permits granted by the Secretary of War were accusive.

the permits granted by the Secretary of War were exclusive.

Mr. Carter explained that the licenses granted were such as could be granted to any citizen of the United States.

In a sharp attack upon the action of the Secretary of War, Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, said it was evident to him that the permits had been granted in order to put such a construction upon the law as put such a construction upon the law, as no court of justice would give it, and that it was a deliberate scheme of a few pers to monopolize that rich Cape Nom

and other suggested amendments were discussed at length, and were still pending when, at 2 o'clock, by provious agreement, the Porto Rico measure was

taken up.

PORTO RICO BILL

Mr. Foraker announced that he had
concluded not to ask a separation of the
tariff and civil government bills, but had
decided to proceed with the unfinished business as it was now before the Senate Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, addressed the Senate. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, addressed the Senate on the general features of the measure. He maintained that we had nothing to fear either from the people of the islands or from the possession of the

The criticism, he said, would soon pass The criticism, he said, would soon pass away, and the islands eventually would give employment to many thousands of Americans as well as to their own inhabitants. Their product would not injure the trade of this country.

The paragraph as to franchises in the bill was amended to read:

"Provided, however, that all grants of tranchises rights and neithers or con-

franchises, rights and privileges or concessions of a public or quasi-public nature shall be made by the executive council, with the approval of the governor, and all franchises granted in Porte Rico shall be reported to Congress, which hereby reserves the power to annul or modify the same." Mr. Morgan offered an amendment to

Ar. Morgan offered an amendment to section seven of the bill, providing for the free coinage of silver in the United States. He said he found no provision in the bill for the establishment of national banks on the island.

Mr. Foraker replied that the bill extends all of the laws of the United States to Porte Rico, which are not lecally in-

to Porto Rico, which are not locally in-

"Does the Sengtor think national banks may be established there?" inquired Mr. Morgan,
"Within the limitations named in the bill I should say yes," responded Mr. Foraker.

NOT A FORDIGN COUNTRY.
"Then," reforted Mr. Morgau, "Porto
Rico is not a foreign country. There is
no question about the logic of that propo-

Foraker explained that the provision in the bill relating to coinage was simply one for the exchange of the Porto Rican silver coin into American silver cein. The general question of the free coinage of silver did not enter into the

matter
Mr. Morgan declared that the pending bill proposed to take from the Porto Ricans the peso, which was practically a dollar, and pay them sixty cents for it. To this statement Mr. Foraker took issue. The Porto Rico peso, he said, was now worth about forty-eight, cents in our money in Porto Rico, and the bill provid-(Continued on Eighth Page.)

A BOLD ESCAPE MADE FROM JAIL

Morris Carroll, Colored, Knocked the Alexandria County Jailor Down and Left for Parts Unknown.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., March 27.-Speclal.-Morris Carroll (colored) this morning at eight o'clock made a bold and dar ing escape from the Alexandria County jail, situated on Fort Myer Heights, Jailor Fox entered the corridor to give the prisoner his breakfast, as is the usual custom. When the door was opened Carrorll pounced upon Jailor Fox and knocked him down, which for the time rendered him insensible. The negro then made good his escape, fleeing to the woods additional the feet in t joining the jail.

joining the jail.

The negro is described as being twenty-five years of age, and when he escaped wore a dark brown suit and a black sweater, and weighs about 125 pounds.

He was confined in the jail on a charge of highway robbery, he having robbed a man named George Lee, in the county. The negro was yesterday tried and conbefore Judge Love, and was sentenced to serve a term of eight years in the State

penitentiary. George Riggs, who was confined for George Riggs, who was confined for resisting arrest, seeing the opportunity, also made good his escape. The latter is described as weighing 170 pounds, and of dark black complexion. Neither of the negroes have been captured.

The anti-Agnew faction of the Republican party have formed an organization of the response to the control of the resulting the Capture Republican party have formed an organization.

to be known as the Central-Republican embly, Magnus L. Robinson dent and leader. A. A. Warfield has been requested to attend the State Con-vention, which convenes in Norfolk on vention. w April 10th.

Another Account Auother Account.

WASHINGTON, March 27-Special.—
The local police were notified to day to arrest Morris Carroll, colored, who is wanted by the Alexandria officials as a fugitive from justice.
Carroll was yesterday sentenced by Judge Love, of the Alexandria County Court, to serve eight years in the penitentiary for highway robbery. Carroll this

court, to serve eight years in the peni-tentiary for highway robbery. Carroll made a sensational escape from jail this morning after assaulting the jailer. The prisoner asked to be allowed to leave, not only his cell, but the cage which encloses all the cells, and the which encloses all the tells, and the cage door, the jallor moved across the corridor, and was sliently followed by Carroll until he arrived at a point near an open window. Carroll then struck the jailer on the head, knocking him to the feet unconvenient. the floor unconscious. He then escaped through the window before the jafor WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Porto Rico tariff and government bill was under discussion for hearly three hours in the woods, where he diappeared.

CARNIVAL WEEK, RICHMOND, MAY 14 TO 19.

RICHMOND. VA. WEDNESDAY. MARCH 28, 1900.

BITTER BATTLE BEGINS TO-DAY

of the Tax Law.

FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

Senator Daniel to Argue Against Commissioner of Valuation Act.

ALEXANDRIA CASE CHOSEN.

Brilliant Array of Legal Talent Has Been Scenred to Test the Constitutionality of the Recent Act of Legislature - The Outcome Awaited With In-

terest-All Affected,

The first argument in the effort to have leclared the recent act of the Legislature, n providing for the appointment of Commissioners Valuation, will be made before the Supreme Court of Appeals this morning. This fight has attracted widepread attention, and the decision of the Supreme Court will be anxiously awaited. as it will affect directly every taxpayer in the State of Virginia. The best of legal talent has been procured, and Senator John W. Daniel and Colonel Francis L. Smith, of Alexandria, will make argu-ments against the bill, while the Commonments against the bill, wante the Common-wealth will be represented by Attorney-General Montague and Mr. Hill Carter. Each will consume one hour in presenting his argument. Messrs. B. B. Munford, F. W. Christian and Judge Horsley are also of counsel for the plaintiffs, but will

not speak THE CASE IN QUESTION.
The case that has been decided upon is that of the Citizens' National Bank of Alexandria. On March 18th Mr. Lewis Alexandria. On March 18th Mr. Lewis C. Barley, who had qualified as Commisioner of Valuation in that city, giving bond in the sum of \$5.000, which was furnished by C. C. Carlin, at once proceeded to the Citizens' National Bank and demanded of Assistant Cashier W. Frank Lambert what a certain gentleman had to his credit in that bank, and also the amount of his personal property.

Mr. Lambert promptly refused to give him the desired information, and Mr. Barley at once proceeded to the Mayor's office and swore out a warant for his arrest. Shortly afterward Mr. Lambert was arrested and arraigned before Mayor

was arrested and arraigned before Mayor Simpson, who fined the accused the minimum penalty of the offence, which is

M. Lambert refused to pay the fine and was committed, pending an applica-tion forwarded to the Court of Appeals, at Richmond, for a writ of habcas

NEW MILITARY DIVISION.

it Will Embrace All the Philippin

Archipelago.

Archipelago.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary
Root took a step long contemplated in
the administration of the Phillippines by
directing that the creation of an entirely
new military division to be known as the
"Division of the Pacific," embracing fil
the Phillippine archipelago. The division
in turn is to be divided into four military
departments as follows: The Department
of Northern Luzon, commanded by Gen. Juzon, commanded by General McArthur; the Department of Southeral Mearthur; the Department of Southern Luzzon, to be commanded by General Hughes, and the Department of Minando and Jolo, commanded by General Kobbe, Major-General Otis will retain the supreme command over these departments as division commander, occupying toward them a position corresponding closely to them a position corresponding closely to that occupied by General Miles towards the military departments in the United

States.

It is said at the War Department that the purpose of the new order of things is to free General Otts of the many minor details incident to the administration o the islands, leaving him at liberty to de vote more time to larger questions ohey and civil administration. net approved the proposition to-day.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

Russian Garrisons Being Increased

LONDON, March 28.-5 A. M.-The Standard gives double-leaded prominence to the following special dispatch from Odesse:

"There can be no longer any doubt as "There can be no longer any doubt as to the object of the warlike preparations now being completed in South Russia. Nearly 250,000 troops have already been mobilized for active service. The Black Sea Squadron, with transports, is held in instant readiness.

"The tension in the relations between St. Petersburg and the Sublime Port becomes every day more acute. The position is looked upon with the gravest apprehension.

preheasion.
"If the Ottoman Government, supported by Germany, should the control of the control "If the Ottoman Government, supported by Germany, should thove stubbonnly intractable with regard to Russia's con-cessionary demands in Asia Minor, sectious complications must inevita-bly ensue. The Russian garrisons in the casus and along the Armenian fron-have been increased fourfold and tier have been increased for active service."

Lucy White, it nests woman, was ar-rested by Officers Balley and Wiltshire, of the Second Police Station, last night, she is charged with stealing \$130 from Frank Lee Williams. She will probably have a hearing before Justice John Unis

Charged With Stealing \$130.

Team Without a Driver. Policeman Johnson, of the First Police Station, last night took charge of a stray team of two white horses hitched to a wagon loaded with furniture. He drove the team to McDonough's stables, where

British Missionary Killed. SHANGHAI, March 27.-A private dispatch received here confirms the report that a British missionary has been killed at Kaiping.

the owner can get same by proving it as his property.

CALEB POWERS REFUSED BAIL

County Grand Jury.

The Defence Introduced Absolutely No Evidence Whatever-

HENRY E. YOUTSEY ARRESTED.

Locked Up in Jail, Charged With Beation-He is Supposed to be the Man With the Black Moustache Who Gave the Key to Power's Office.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 27.—There were some startling developments in the Goebel assassination case to-day. This afternoon W. H. Culton, who waived examination, and was held over to the Circuot Court, went to the Capitol Hotel, where he was in conference with the atorneys for the prosecution for over two hours. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, E. E. Hogg, who is also his attorney. culton was reported to have made

Culton was reported to have made a confession, but later to-night it developed that the information gained was not as sweeping as thought. His friends admit that he gave the prosecution such information as he had, and which had heretofore

Henry E. Youtsey, Republican Auditor Henry E. Youtsey, Republican Auditor, Sweeney's clerk, was arrested at noon, and locked up in jail, charged with being an accessory to the assassination. He is a half-brother of Hon. L. J. Crawford, a prominent Republican of Newport, and detectives arrested him as the man with the black moustache, whom Golden men-tioned as having given the key to Caleb tioned as having given the key to Caleb Powers' office,

Powers' office,

BROKEN FAITH.

Youtsey complained the prosecution had broken faith in arresting him, and it is said he is ready to make a public statement for which the prosecution is not anxious at this time.

At to-day's session of the examining trial of the Republican Secretary of State,

trial of the Republican Secretary of State, Caleb Powers, the court-room was cleared of all persons except attorneys, newspaper representatives, and court officers. The defence announced they would Introduce no testimony, and tendering Governor Taylor's pardon of Powers, asked that the defendant be dismissed on the evidence. on the evidence.

The Commonwealth disputed Taylor's The Commonwealth disputed Taylor's right and the court overruled the motion. Ball was asked for. Judge Moore said: "It is not my bellef that Powers fired the shot which killed Governor Geebel, but from the evidence it is my opinion that he was connected with the conspiracy to kill him. I shall therefore order that he be held over without built to the Franklin county grand investigation. Franklin county grand jury that the case may be further investigated."

case may be further investigated."
This afternoon Culton's counsel announced that Culton would waive his examining trial, and by agreement of the attorneys he will remain at home with his sick wife under private government

Captain John Davis also waived exami nation, and was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000. He was locked up for the

The Democratic militia will be retained here until after the April term of the Circuit Court, which begins Monday, Secretary Powers and others are to be tried.

MAY BE MURDER.

Autopsy on the Body of William Hen-

derson,

NEW YORK, March 27.—After an autopsy on the body of William Henderson,
the wealthy Brooklyn mineral water manufacturer, who was found dead at the Riverview Hotel, Merritt Island, Indian Hiver, Florida, Coroner's Physician Har-tung returned that death was due to cerebral hemorrhage, originating from violence, either directly or indirectly, or The top of his skull contained a cross-

shaped cut and another cut ran towas?! the forehead. The left temple and left cheek were discolored, and there were abrasions of the fingers. The death car-tificate on which the body was brought North reports death as being due to heart disease. The undertaker who laid the body out

here noticed in transferring the body from the box in which it came into one of his own that the gauze supporting the hand contained a number of blood stains, and notified the authorities of his discovery.

AMENDMENTS TO . PORTO RICAN BILI

Those Read to Senatorial Caucus by . Mr. Foraker, Some of Which

Were Agreed To.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Senator WASHINGTON, March 2. Senator Foraker to-day introduced the amendments to the Porto Rican governmental bill, which were read to the Republican Senatorial caucus Yesterday, and some of which were agreed to by it.

The bill, as thus amended, was introduced the resulting luced as a new measure. In section 3 inhabitants are described as "citizens of

inhabitants are described as "citizens of Porto Rico, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States," instead of "citizens of the United States," as in the old bill.

The following provision is substituted The following provision is substituted for section 8, in regard to anticles imported into Porto Rico from ports outside of the United States:

"That on and after the passage of this act the same tariffs, customs and duties shall be lavied, collected and paid upon all articles imported into Porto Rico,

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

EMPORIA NEEDED MARTIAL LAW

To Test Constitutionality | Held for the Franklin | All Phases of Situation Were Not Known.

TAYLOR'S PARDON TYLER IN IGNORANCE

Governor Was Not Informed of Certain Facts Regarding the Situation.

BOGUS TELEGRAMS FIGURED

Threats Made to Destroy All Mean of Communication With Outside World if Troops Were Not Withdrawn-Now Admits Civil Authorities Wcro Powerless.

In an interview yesterday Judge W. Samuel Goodwyn, while upholding Governor Tyler in his course and declaring that the latter was subjected to unjust criticism, admitted that the situation at Emporia justified the declaring of martial law.

Judge Goodwyn and Commonwealth's Attorney W. M. Powell were in this city yesterday. They were registered at the New Ford's. Their mission here, they claimed, was to put the Governor in possession of certain facts and thoroughly acquaint him with all phases of the situation at Emporia.

NEWS FOR THE GOVERNOR. Judge Goodwyn admitted, after long and close questioning, that the civil au-thorities were powerless and that Gover-nor Tyler would have been justified in nor Tyler would have been justified in declaring martial law. Judge Goodwyn also stated that certain phases of the affair had not been put into the Governor's possession. That he (the Governor's possession. That he (the Governor) was not notified that Sheriff Lee was drunk in any other way than the statement that it was necessary for him (Goodwyn) to appoint a deputy sheriff. The Governor was not told that threats had been made to dynamite his (Goodwyn's) house; that the lives of the Commonwealth's Attorney and of Sheriff Lee were threatened if the troops were not withdrawn; that the wires were to be cut and a portion of the railroad track was to be torn up, and such other measures resorted to, sufficient to interrupt, any and all communication with the outside world.

Neither was the Governor notified tha

Neither was the Governor notified the lives of the troops were threatened, and that any one who dared raise a hand or assist in any way the removal of the two prisoners was in danger. Neither was the Governor told of the absolute inability of the civil authorities to restrain the angry mob, or to enforce the execu-tion of the laws of the Commonwealth. These facts, together with those with which the Governor was made thoroughly familiar, Judge Godwyn acknowledged were sufficient to have him exercise the authority vested in him to declare martial law and make the civil law subordistic to the military. Had he done this

tial law and make the civil law subordinate to the military. Had he done this no charge of the usurping of his prerogatives could have been made, or, if made, sustained.

Judge Goodwyn was asked why the Governor was not told of the threats of the mob. He replied that at such a time and laboring under such excitement, that it was impossible for every threat to have been remembered or communicated to the Governor.

Then the telegraph office was control-

Then the telegraph office was controlled by the mob, and it was, as has previously been stated, necessary for him to request the Governor to use another telegraph line to avoid the interception and delay of messages.

THE MOB RULED.

"The mob was in control,
"We made all kinds of promises
to them," said Judge Goodwyn, "and
assured them that there would be ne
escape for Cotton if they would only allow the law to take its course. I as served them that I would call an extra session of court and try, Cotton at once. This would have been done yesterday had the two men not been lynched. We had even gone so far as to promise them to begin work on the scaffold Monday.

19 begin work on the scaffold Monday. That was yesterday.

"I called the conference of the representative citizens of the town. I asked them to decide what was to be requested of the Governor and the troops. They assured me that they would use their influence with the mob to secure a trial for the accused if the troops were withdrawn. They feared bloodshed. They for the accused if the troops were withdrawn. They feared bloodshed. They were fully acquainted with the situation. They knew the temper of the mob. They, as I, were cognizant of what course had been determined upon, should any attempt be made to remove the prisoners. They knew of the plans to shoot down any one, soldiers or civilians, who dared attempt it. Had such an attempt been made a massacre would have followed. The gentlemen whom I had called hit conference knew this, So did I. We did not want the blood of those innocent men on our hands. We did what we thought was best.

COTTON MUST DIE.

"I had had a conference with ex-Judge Barham the night before the lynching. He told me that the people had determined that Cotton must die in Greenesstille county. He assured me that they would hear of nothing to the contrary." "Who were those who attended the conference at your house Saturday morning?" I asked Judge Goodwyn. "They were the representative citizens and tax-payers of the town and county,"

"They were the representative citizens and tax-payers of the town and county," he replied, "W. F. Deal is president of the W. C. Weaver Lumber Company; M. J. Squire is Commissioner of Revenue; Peter B. Tillar is a prominent citizen; H. Maclin is superintendent of the county; schools: B. W. Wyche is treasurer of the county; W. R. Cato is a prominent merchant; H. Schwartz is the leading business man of Emporta; Charles Baker is said to be the richest man in the county; J. E. Baker, J. J. Taylor, W. E. Etilley, W. T. Fields, E. C. Treadway and H. W. Hall are all large owners of real estate and property, and are the leading propin fithe town. These are the men who at of the town. These are the men who at tended the conference and promised to use their influence to quell the passions of the mob. We considered the promises

made in good faith. We know that they were."

SPOKE ONLY FOR THEMSELVES. SPOKE ONLY FOR THEMSELVES.

"But." I asked, "did these representative oitizens meet you as individuals who were arrayed on the side of law and order, or did they represent the mob? Did they speak for themselves, or were they chosen by the men who clamored outside for the blood of Cotton? Did any one of those in the conference appear as spokesman for the mob?"

"They appeared as individuals. They were not members of the mob, and I do not think any one could have spoken for that body."

"But, why was the Governor not notified of this condition of affairs?"

"I don't know," Judge Goodwyn responded.

"I don't know," Judge Goodwyn re-sponded.
"Was ex-Judge Barham invited to be present? He was the recognized leader of the lynchers, and made no concealment of the fact."
"No," responded Judge Goodwyn, "he was not present; no member of the mob or spokesman for that body was."

HIS OWN LIFE THREATENED.

"Those who were not there at the time can have no idea of the condition of affairs. I was warned to keep out of the court-house square. I was told if I attempted to interfere my life was in dangered." ger. I watched the mob from my own house. I saw them take Cotton from the fall but I did not see the lynching."
"Then you admit that you were power-less, as were the others in civil authority, to enforce the law?"
"Yes."

"Yes."
"Yet, you think that the Governor is to be sustained in his course, and that he has been the victim of unjust criticism? You say that the single company of soldiers was not sufficient to cope with the situation, and yet the orders for more troops were countermanded. If martial law had been declared and more troops placed at Emporia, would that not have insured the protection of the lives of the prisoners and upheld the law?"

"I think it would," said Judge Good-

'As to your future course, what do you intend to do?" I asked.
"I will charge the grand jury to find
true bills against all whom they find to
be in any way identified with the mob
that lynched Cotton and O'Grady. I
want to enforce the laws."

ORDERED TO PETERSBURG.

The two gentlemen gave out a number of facts connected with the lynching of Cotton and O'Grady, that have not hereofore come to light.

Mr. Powell had in his inside pocket, Mr. Powell had in his inside pocket, which he showed, certain bogus tyle-grams, which he says explain why Cotton was taken to Emporia and not to Petersburg for Imprisonment. Powell was in charge of Cotton at Stony Creek, immediately after he had been captured. So having in charge the prisoner, he telegraphed to Judge Goodwyn at Emporia, the head (fitter and asked what he graphed to Judge Goodwyn at Emporia, that he had Cotton and asked what he should do with him. To this telegram, Judge Goodwyn says he replied: "Take the prisoners to Petersburg," but Powell received no such message. The message he received instructed him to bring Cotton to Emporia, which he did, and upon reaching the town with the negro, he was seen by Judge Goodwyn, who, as Powell says showed great surprise and asked says, showed great surprise and asked him: "Why in the — have you brought this negro here?"

DENIED SENDING IT. Powell informed him that it was upon his instruction and produced the telegram referred to above. Judge Goodwyn then informed him that the message was not sent

I asked the Judge what he thought beame of the telegram he sent. came of the telegram he sent. He said, "it was never sent, I suppose," as at the time the message went into the office, there were at least five hundred men at the station waiting for Cotton, and the mob had possession of the telegraph office."

The Judge said he sent the message to the office by a young friend, who was

the office by a young friend, who was operating with him, and who took it over to Bellfield. He said he had seen the

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE OPEN DOOR CORRESPONDENCE

by Secretary of State Hay-Extends Over Period of Months. WASHINGTON, March 27.-Secretary

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary Hay to-day submitted to Congress the correspondence had with the governments of Gr. at Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy and Japan, respecting the maintenance of an "open door" in China.

The correspondence extended from September 6th last, to the 20th Instant, the last date marking the successful comple-

ast date marking the successful comple-

last date marking the successful comple-tion of the undertaking.

On September 6th the State Department addressed to our ambassadors at London, Berlin and St. Petersburg copies of a formal declaration, setting out the desire of our government in the matter of the "open door." Italy and Japan were simi-larly addressed about a month later. While the "formal declarations" sent to the ambassadors were similar, yet each of the officers adopted a different phrase-ology in addressing themselves to the ology in addressing themselves governments to which they are accred ted, the dominant note being best se ited, the dominant note being best set forth, perhaps, in Ambassador Choate's note to the British government. After reciting the importance to both governments of the matter, he is directed to present the President's understanding that the British settled policy is freedom of trade in China for all the world alike, thereby exceeding certain subsets of inhough conceding certain spheres of in-luence by formal treatles with Germany fluence by formal treaties with Germany and Russia. Ambassador Choate points out to Lord Salisbury that maintenance of that policy is urgently demanded by the commercial interests of our two nations in order to improve existing conditions and enable extension of their future operations. The note then says:

DANGER OF COMPLICATIONS.

"While the government of the United States will in no way commit itself to any recognition of the exclusive rights of any power within, or control over, any portion of the Chinese Empire, under such greements as have been recently made, t cannot conceal its apprehensions that here is danger of complications arising there is danger of complications arising between the treaty powers which may impedil the rights insured to the Un ted States by its treatles with China. "It is the sincere desire of my govern-ment that the interests of its citizens ment that the interests of the creation may not be prejudiced through exclusive treatment by any of the controlling powers within their respective 'spheres of interest' in Chira, and it hopes to retain there an open market for all the words. commerce, remove dangerous sources of international irritation and thereby has ten united action of the Powers at Pekin to promote administrative reforms so greatly needed for strengthening the Im-perial government and maintaining the integrity of China, in which it believes the whole western world is alike con-cerned. It believes that such a result

TWENTY GUARDS AROUND THE JAIL

Rev. J. E. R. Riddick Was Given Protection-

PART OF PRUDENCE

The Preacher Indicted for the Murder of Dr. W. H. Temple.

MRS. RIDDICK NOT PRESENT.

The Prisoner Bowed to the People and Seemed to be in Good Spirits-The Friends of Dr. Temple Will Attempt no Violence, As He Requested That He Should

Have a Fair Trial.

LAWRENCEVILLE, VA., March 27-Special.-The grand jury found a true bill to-day against Rev. J. E. R. dick for shooting and killing Dr. W. H. Temple Sunday movning, March 13th. His trial will commence May 3d. The case would have been tried this term, but Mrs. Riddick is unable to be present. As the prisoner was being brought from the jall to the court room

he bowed to people on all sides, and seemed to be in good spirits. RUMOR OF LYNCHING. Monday evening some one started a rumor that there would probably be a lynching party over during that night. The author of this rumor was brought The author of this rumor was brought before the judge. He could give no reason, but as it was court night, and a large crowd in town, the authorities deemed it prudent to summon about twenty men to guard the jail.

These guards went on duty, but there was no sign of alarm. NO VIOLENCE It is quite certain that the friends of Dr. Temple will attempt no violence and will give the prisoner a fair trial, as they were requested to do by Dr. Tem-ple just before his death.

ROBBED POSTOFFICE SAFE.

A Contractor is Given a Warm Time

A Contractor is Given a Warm Time by His Creditors.

MARION, March TI—Special—The post-office at Seven Allie Ford was broken into last night and thirty dollars in eash, and fifty-three dollars in starrys stolen. The robbers broke open the Norfolk and Western tool-house and got a crow-bar and hammer, and with those broke in the back of the safe. Three men were arrested here to day on suspicion, hat they all proved they were elsewhere last night.

O. H. Nelld, the contractor, who fur-

Time-stone rock until his assignment, made about a month ago, has been havmade about a month ago, has been naving trouble recently. Before he made the
sleed of assignment he drew all the
money due him for the monts, went to
Fulaski and made a lawyer there trustee in the dead, and left for Maryland.
Lost week he came back to Abingdon
and parties here went on the same train
to Abingdon and had him arrested for
getting money under false pretense. He gave ball on this charge, but was t once rearrested by other creditors, on

at once rearrested by other creditors, on charge of being an absconding debtor, and has been in jail since last Saturday. Circuit Court has been in session for two weeks, but no case of general interest has been tried.

Rumors are again current that the Marion and Rye Valley Railroad will be extended soon towards Grayson country.

A SEVERE FIGHT.

Transmitted to Congress Yesterday Boxers Engage Imperial Troops in In-

decisive Action.

PEKIN, March 7.—The "Boxer" movement in the north is assuming alarming proportions. News has been received here that an indecisive but severe fight has taken place between the "Boxers" and Imperial troops at Yen Chiu, Province of Chi Li. Each force numbered about 1.540 men, and there were heavy casualties on both sides.

The Terrible Sails for China, DURBAN, March 27.—The British crulser Terrible has sailed for China.

Schooner a Total Wreck. FORT GEORGE, FLA. March 7.-A schooner was totally wrecked on the south jetty at the entrance to the St. John's River about dark to-night. No lives were lost.

The vessel is supposed to be the Bertuge Abbott, but it is impossible to get to the scene of the wreck to-night.

SUMMARY OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

-Judge Goodwyn and Commonwealth's Attorney Powell, of Greensville, here. -Board of Directors of the Carnival Association held a meeting. -Military companies drill and discuss Much interest being manifested as to

base-bail.

-Meeting of the Democratic clubs.
-Rev. Dr. George Franklin Bagby dies after illness of two months.
-Argument in Commissioner of Valuation case before Supreme Court to-day.

-A negro makes bold escape from Alexandria county fall after knocking the jailer into insensibility. -Raieigh postoffice raised to first

Raleign postorace class.

Rev. J. B. Fox. of the Lutheran Church, died yesterday in Staunton.

Crew of Norwegian steamer Virdar in some danger.

Virginia School of Methods will meet the possoka in Line. in Roanoke in June.
—Murder trial commenced at Halifux

—Murder trial commenced at Hallfax yesterdae.

—Application has been made for a new national bank at Marion, Va.

—A policeman in Danville beats his chief for the position.

—Rev. J. E. R. Ritrick was indicted at Brunswick County Court for the murder of Dr. W. H. Temple. The fail guarded at night as a precaution against lynching.

General.

—Caleb Powers held without ball as an -Careb Powers near without balf as an accessory to the murder of Goebel.
-Lively debate in House ranging from Philippines to Boer war.
-Correspondence on open door in China transmitted to Congress.